VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0246382

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Janhavi Shekhar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

PUNE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional folk theatre of India reflects the local culture of an area.

Traditional theatre - A reflection of:

(A) IDEALS and EMOTIONS:

1. Protect nature eg: Theyyam - Kerala.

2. Inspiration from mythology

eg: Raslila, Ramlila, Ramayan.

3. Values of love, tolerance

eg: Prevalence of 'Shringar' raas.

4. Theatre attires reflect emotions

eg: Red - Royal
Black - evil
green - good.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(B) Individual's Role:

1. Theatre as a guider towards ethical behaviour.

eg: Hold community together.

2. Protector of family, environment:

3. To ensure peaceful living, co-existence

4. To showcase wrong behaviour, thus create social ostrasization for those with disruptive tendencies

Thus local culture, local flavour is reflected in theatre form. It is a medium to pass on social ideals to the community.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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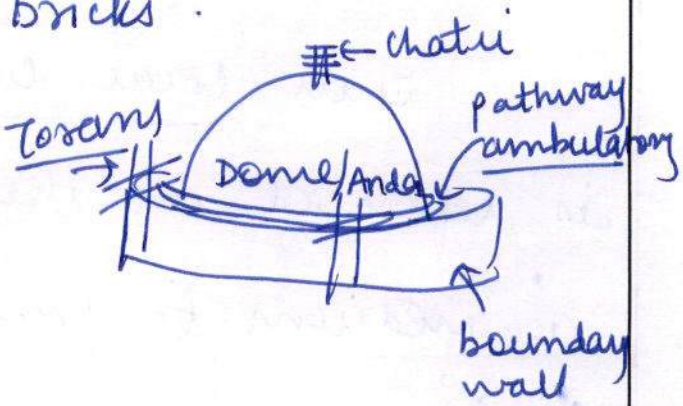
The stupa architecture was done to preserve relicts of Buddha and to spread his teachings of salvation.

Sanchi stupa → An architectural marvel
→ Built twice → initially with bricks.



Importance of Sanchi stupa:

① Historically:
- to spread Buddhas 8 fold path
- as a major pilgrimage site.
- to preserve history in the form of a monument.

② Architectural:
- a new type of structure
- inspired those in southern India
eg: Amrarati

How inspired future architecture in India:

① Torans: seen in later age temples
eg: Gateways of Meenakshi temple.

② Sculptures: on walls → seen in present day temples
eg: Dwarpal, ganga, yamuna in temple walls.

③ Concept of sacred centre → eg: garbha-griha

④ Circum-pathway: present in many later monuments.

⑤ Chatri → similar Kalash seen in south Indian architecture eg: Brihadesh-war temple.

⑥ Boundary wall: Odisha school of architecture

⑦ Domes: symbol of peace.
Hence it inspires till present day.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat singh was a revolutionary who believed in reactionary forms of individual heroic actions.

Ideology → 1) different from moderates legislatives appeal and from extremists mass movement.

eg: Central legislative assembly bombing to create fear.

Goals → 1) To create an equal society

2) secular in nature.

eg: Mentioned in his "why I am an aethist" book.

3) Indigenous society, free of British colonisers.

4) Believed and took inspiration from Indias glorious past

Form → 1) To create terror in minds of colonisers.

2) Armed eg: use of bombs, guns, etc.

3) Took to assasinations.

eg: Kingsford killing attempt, etc.

Thus in the 1915's - 1917, this form of revolutionary struggle kept the freedom struggle alive when the congress focussed on constructive work, to prepare the masses.

The British retaliated via imprisonment and death penalities, but heroes like Bhagat Singh did not get detered.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration was an important event in the Japanese history.

Factors:

1) Resort to older methods of rule.
2) A reformation had occured.
3) Need felt for it.
4) To maintain Japanese sovereignty as a country.

Significance for Japan:

1) Better Governance.
2) Rule based order
3) Essential at that time period.

4) Hope to common public.

5) To revive Japan.

Thus the Meiji restoration had a crucial role to play in shaping the present day Japan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A Nation is based on the idea of shared culture, beliefs, history and local aspirations.
It is not bound by state boundaries but by CULTURE.

India as a nation based on:

1) Common climate eg Monsoon
2) An agricultural economy.
3) similar colonial past.
eg: British colonialism.
4) Belief of - love, tolerance, compassion
eg: Buddha, Mahavira, Gandhi.

5) People of 'Brown' skin.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats to Indian nationhood:

1) Regionalism → to the level of jingoism.

eg: Anti migrant culture → (eg) Maharashtra against North labour

eg: North east people exodus from central India.

2) Communalism (eg). Nuh-Haryana Riots.
(eg). Muzaffarpur Riots

3) Language seen as a barrier

eg: Hindi vs Dravidian.

4) Resource curse

eg: Jharkhand, Uttarakhand as new states.

India continues to be united in its diversity. It ensures its 'integrity', 'sovereignity' and 'secularism' as enshrined in the Preamble.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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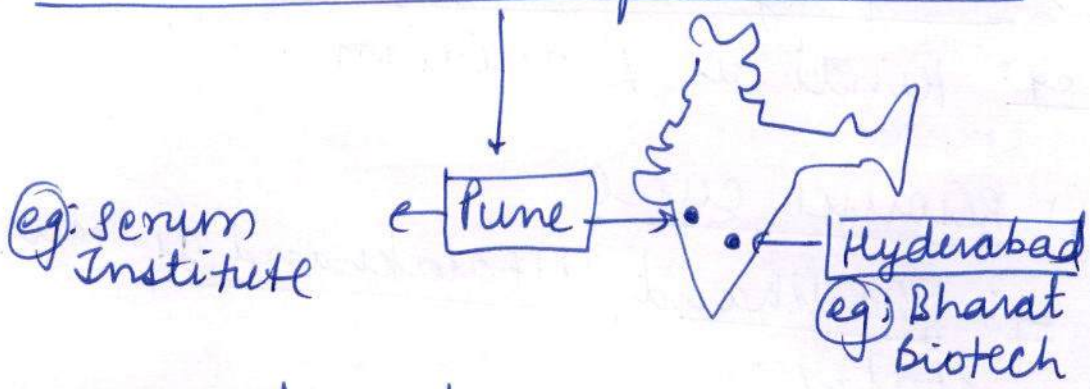
Indian pharmaceutical industry is a SUNRISE sector.

Factors behind growth:

1) Largest generic drugs producer

2) Vaccine diplomacy → eg: supply of COVID vaccines to Africa, South Asia

3) Research and development cluster



4) Government push

eg: Bulk Drug parks → to harness API's.

5) Legislation eg Anusandhan Bill, 2023 to increase research

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance:

① **Economy** → 1) contributes to GDP

2) Employ labour, generate jobs.

3) Infrastructure creation

eg: labs

4) Skilling of labour (eg) on job training.

② **Health**

(1) Non-evergreening norms → thus poor get access to essential medicines.

(2) Policy on rare diseases → "Inclusion".

(3) Focus on palliative, geratic

eg: for future population ageing.

Thus pharmaceutical sector can aid making India a truly 'AYUSHMAN BHARAT'.

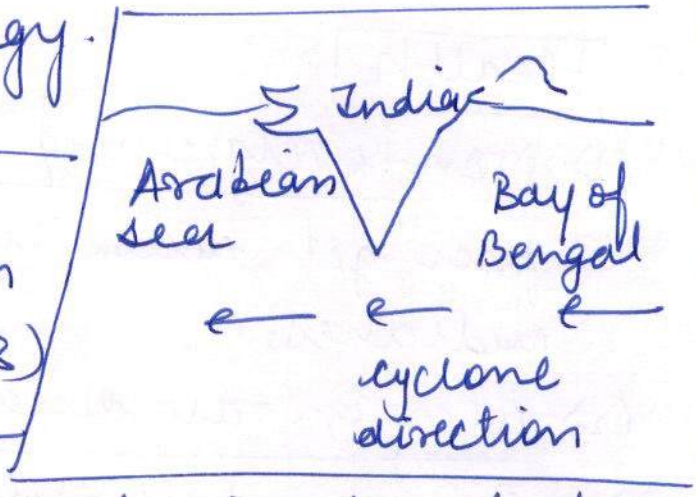
7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are a weather phenomena to balance the earth's heat budget by redistribution of heat and energy.

Reasons for more cyclones in Bay of Bengal (BOB)



① Cyclones originate in the Pacific ocean and move westwards, thus BOB gets more of them.

② BOB shape and temperature favours it. [eg] Higher sea temperature of 27 – 35°C..

③ Indian peninsula blocks cyclones towards the Arabian sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decrease in frequency during south-west Monsoon:

① Low pressure over India - thus prevents formation of cyclone over sea.

② Low shear resistance unavailable.

③ Trade wind directions leads to SW monsoon rain winds.

④ Equitorial westerly → reduces cyclone frequency.

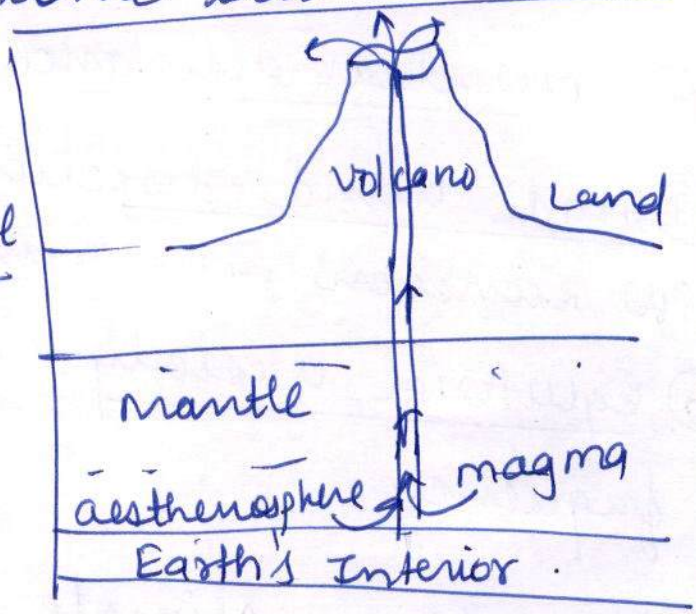
Thus, climate on its own balances out the heat energy distribution.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are natural vents in earths lithosphere from which hot magma and gases from earth's interior can come out.



Why needed for human life

① Keeps earths core stable + Redistribute heat within earth.

eg: Cool earth instead of a hot ball.

② Volcanic ash → acts as a sunray reflector → maintain

atmospheric heat balance.

③ Circulation of internal cells of heat keeps the crust stable

↓

Thus human life can thrive.

Solution to destruction of volcano
→ create vulnerability maps
→ Avoid such areas for habitation

Thus volcanoes aid in healthy ecosystem preservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is the love for own local area's culture, language and traditions.

How relative deprivation aids regionalism:

① competitive culture

eg: Feeling to do more for own land

eg NITI aayog; competitive Federalism

② Deprivation leads to collective dialogue of locals → stand against common enemy

eg: Issue of resource curse → Jharkhand formation.

③ Political demands get streamlined as per electorates demand.

④ local culture given more importance

(eg) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

⑤ strength found in own traditions → demands for recognition.

(eg) 8th schedule addition of languages

Healthy regionalism leads to healthy competition and cooperation. Adequate human and area development can keep jingoism at bay, for a 'Sarvashreshtha Bharat'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Suicides in IIT institutes increased to ~350 since 2018 showing a grim picture of bullying, violence, inequality.

Need to address issue:

1. To prevent social cleavages
2. Equity in education
3. No fear mongering
4. Inclusive (eg SC, ST, women, minority, EWS.

How to address

1. Counselling at regular intervals
2. Punitive measures → Anti-ragging committee, boards.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ School education → Values inculcated.

④ Higher Education → strict codes of conduct

"Education for all"

↳ can ensure human development

literacy skills jobs

↳ Teacher awareness needed.

↳ Helplines available

(eg). Manodarpan.

A demographic dividend needs education for all for goal of SDG: 4 : Education

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom Kingdom was a major kingdom ruling the North-East India in colonial times. It is tied to the culture and identity of the North-East.

Role played in shaping cultural and historical identity

1. A distinguished image of the north-eastern rulers
eg: Guerilla warfare, forest people.

2. Language developed over years was Assamese, Ao, Naga, etc

3. Nature was at core to the people-environment ties
eg: did not like deforestation by British.

4. Local festivals, traditions developed during the Ahom rule.

5. Architecture was a mix of traditional Indian temples and Eastern concept

eg: Tall tapering temples / place of worship.

6. Co-existence of different tribes.

eg: Kuki, Mishmi, Garo, etc.

7. Strong resistance against British.

Legacy of Ahom rule in contemporary times

1. Lachit Barpukan → the capable general in the Ahom military led many battles to victory.

eg: Victory over the British troops.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Strong resistance of the kingdom is an inspiration even today.

3) It is remembered as a major defence kingdom to keep the north-east within Indian borders.

4) Role in freedom struggle led to a unified India of today.

eg: British could not separate it like they separated Burma.

Thus the Ahom kingdom continues to inspire many even today for their courage and resistance to foreign rule, leading to Indian Independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian capitalists faced the dilema of economic profits vs support to freedom struggle during the colonial rule. Thus different time periods saw different stances by them.

An evolution of their support to freedom struggle is as follows:

1) The Moderates era : (1885 - 1905)

- Few capitalists in India
  eg: Tata - steel plant.
- Mostly engrossed in business development with help from the British policies
- Thus their contribution to national movement was minimal.

eg:- Favoured policies in their support via legislations.

2) Extremist era - 1905 - 1920

↳ with revolutionary zeal and mass movement - foreign cloth boycott of swadeshi movement led to better Indian manufacturing.

↳ The capitalists stayed aloof from the movement to ensure maximum profits and prevent ire of the colonial masters.

3) Gandhian Era : - 1920 onwards

↳ A mixed reaction from capitalist class.

↳ Focus on industrial development

eg: "Bombay Plan"

↳ some helped Gandhiji in the freedom struggle.

eg: Ahmedabad's → Sarabhai's

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Non-cooperation movement (1920's)
Civil disobedience movement (1931) ⇒
saw minimal support by capitalists.

5) Post 1940:
- The British rule was going to come to an end - this was evident.
- A faster exit would aid the capitalists to ensure viable/favourable and stable atmosphere to resume manufacturing.
- Thus their support was evident in the Quit India Movement (1941) - where 'Do or Die' was the slogan to get independence.

Thus eventually the capitalist class too was engaged in the last blow to the British rule, thus finally leading to Indian Independenct Act, 1947.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The first newspaper in India was the Bengal Gazette by August Hickey. in the late 18th century. slowly then Indians too got associated with the press.

Evolution of Press:

1. Regulating Act: to regulate Indian press and owners.
2. Licensing Act: gave strict conditions for Indian press to comply with.
3. Vernacular press act: of Lord Lytton → regressive in nature and caused trouble for the Indian language papers.

eg: Mirat-ul Akbar turned english overnight.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Press Act of Ripon: led to extensive sprawl of Indian newspapers. It was said to be the liberating press Act.
eg: 'The Hindu' - Subramaniyam Aiyer
'Kesari', 'Maratha' - by Tilak.

5. Post-Independence:

Regulating Act/ Licencing Act
→ To keep a formal registry

Press Council of India
- voluntary guidelines for press behaviour.

6. Today: Press has evolved into → Digital / Social Media

Impact of Press in freedom struggle:

1. To awaken the masses:
eg: 'Shivaji's utterances' Poem by Tilak is said to have led killing of Rand by Chapekar Brothers.

2. To revive Indian glory, boost peoples confidence → eg: Newspapers reported on

Indias glorious past, festivals like Diwali, Ganpati, etc.

3. To enhance social reforms → eg: widow remarriage, child rights, etc.

4. To show negative British effects on India

eg: Economic drain theory - Dadabhai Naoroji.

5. To show British excesses

eg: Violent firing on innocents.

eg: 1919 Act → criticised immensely. (Defence act)

Repressive British policies → sedition
eg: Tilak jailed,
eg: Surendranath Banerjee jailed

→ confiscate press property
eg: Vernacular press act.

Still such policies did not deter Indians. People continued to publish freedom related articles. Going to jail was revered as a contributor towards independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Formation of deserts is affected by ~~the latitudinal~~ various geographical factors which leads to a dry, rainless patch of sandy area.

Factors leading to desert formation:

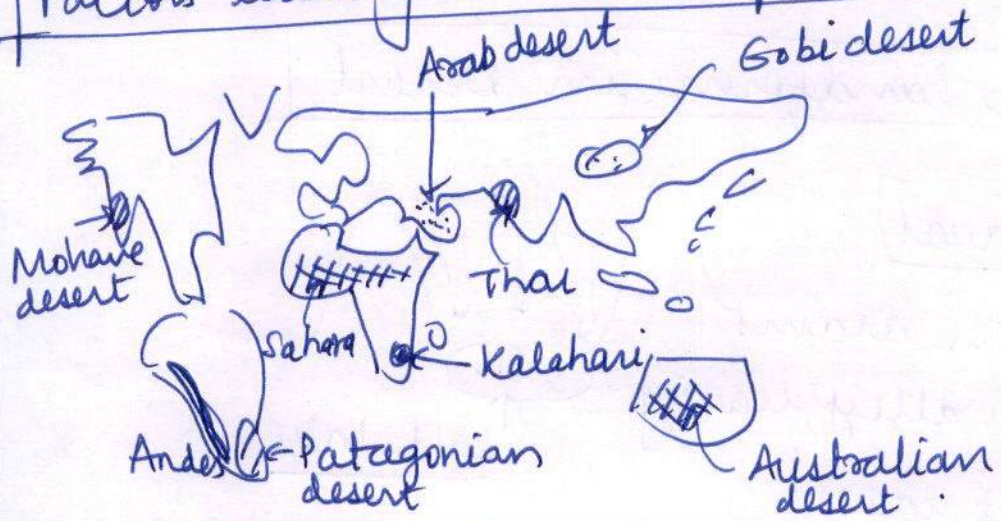

Fig: location of deserts

(1) Latitudinal extent: → Hot desert
→ cold desert.

(2) Trade winds → blowing offshore cause less/no rain eg: Sahara Desert
eg: Thar desert; Australian desert → (45cm rain)

③ Rainshadow desert

eg: Location of Patagonia next to Andes.

④ Cold current of oceans → high pressure leading to subsidence and less rain.

eg: Canary current → Sahara desert.

⑤ Parallel to Rain bearing winds.

eg: Thar desert - Aravalis don't intercept south-West Monsoon.

Major landforms in Desert:

① Playas:

- water drains into valley leading to salt lakes

② Mushroom Rocks

- Due to wind erosion such huge bolders are formed in desert.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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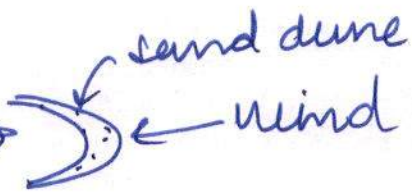
③ **Sand dunes**

eg: Barchans → 

eg: Seif

④ **Salt pans** due to evaporation

eg: Kutch salt pan

Thus landform formation is a factor of
- → Wind erosion
- → Dry air
- → Sand movement

Way Forward :→ Desert expansion has been red flagged by IPCC 6th assessment report
↳ Need to follow REDD+ and afforestation
↳ Recovery of 26 million hectare degraded land - by India a positive step.

Thus it is imperative to check desert expansion to achieve the 'Saptarishi' - 7 pillars for an Amrit Kaal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are fragile as they contain faults underneath due to convergence or divergence of tectonic plates. Climate change is further causing issues in the mountain ecosystem.

Adverse Impacts seen:

① Land sides → due to extreme events like cloudburst

eg:- Uttarakhand cloudburst -2013

- Raigad landslide, 2023

② Land subsidence - due to haphazard development

eg: Joshimutt land subsidence, 2023

③ Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) - due to increased heat and temperatures.

eg: 2021 GLOF near Tapovan HEP.

④ Loss of biodiversity - due to higher temperatures.

eg: More species becoming extinct → Kashmiri stag (Cr.En).

⑤ Receding snow (eg) In Hind Kush (Albedo affected)

⑥ Anomaly (eg): Karakoram getting more snow.

⑦ Floods (eg): Idukki, western Ghats.

Initiatives taken for their sustainable Management :-

① Sendai framework : to prevent, mitigate, recover from disasters.

② "Secure Himalayas" initiative :

eg: To protect snow leopards and 5 other big cats.

③ Sustainable tourism :

eg: Bhutan imposed a tourism tax

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ IPCC findings and actions set in COP meets of UNFCCC

eg: Indian NDC to increase forest cover by 2.5 - 3 billion hectares.

⑤ Watershed Management → Land, water, Biomass

⑥ Government schemes/initiatives:

eg:- NAPCC

- Kasturirangan committee → western ghats.

⑦ strict EIA for development projects in mountains.

Mountain ecosystems are major parts of an environmental balance.

SDG - 15: on-Land conservation should be abided by for a greener, cleaner development - environment harmony.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Many instances of illegal sand mining have been witnessed in India. Sand is a 'minor mineral' under the purview of 'states'.

Reasons for unsustainable sand management:

① Lack of regulation
eg: Red tape, corruption, leakages.

② Mafia culture: a chain of sand smugglers.

③ No scientific dredging of rivers
eg: excessive sand mined or inadequately mined.

④ climate change and issue of River course getting altered.
eg: unpredictable in nature → North East Brahmaputra.

③ supply chain constraint - Forward backward linkage issue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of such unmanagement:

1. ecosystem destabilised.

eg: Karnataka illegal mining issue.

2. River flow affected.

3. Biodiversity affected

eg: Fish in rivers reduced reproduction

4. Haphazard development → disasters.

eg: Idukki dam floods - 2018

Remedial Measures:

1. some states legalised sand mining by STATE only

2. Geotagging of sand mining areas and trucks.

eg: done in Karnataka.

3. Technology use → to monitor excessive silting/desilting
eg: Remote sensing.

4. Punitive measures for violation of rules

5. Strict EIA.

6. Social audits eg: local community involved.

Way Forward

1. Ease of doing business
2. Sustainability principles
3. Preventive measures
4. Polluters Pay principle.

Sustainability can aid in mitigating the present day disasters witnessed world over.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Lithium' has become a globally sought after element due to its use as lithium batteries, etc in transiting to greener economies.

Major lithium producers:

1. Latin America → Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia

2. China

3. Central Asia → Kazakistan, Uzbekistan, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geopolitics of lithium production

1. High demand for lithium in global economy
2. Means to cleaner transport

eg: e-vehicles → Li battery

3. Electronics industry - a raw material

eg: chips, mobiles, etc

4. Semiconductor industry
5. Thus economic GDP can be enhanced
6. Global supplier : power to control markets.

Environmental Implications :

1. Pollution caused in manufacturing
2. Disposal of lithium batteries difficult

eg: Toxic metals can leach in ground.

3. Solid waste management infrastructure inadequate.

4. segregation rules not strict in many countries.

5. Mining issues
- land subsidence
- Manpower at risk
- air pollution
- River pollution

Way Forward

1. Sustainable Principles
2. cost-benefit analysis
3. Producer responsibility - waste management.

Lithium is needed for India to achieve $5 trillion economy. Thus it must be done sustainably.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation is the phenomena of interconnectedness which transcends economies such that local events can shape global image.

Globalisation
- → Internet access to youth
- → Connected to global trends eg: Fashion
- → Jobs, labour connected.
- → Economies connected eg: Stock market - New York - London

Youth identify themselves

Global identity	Connect to events
(1) Follow western culture eg. jeans, Dress	(1) Follow global economy trends eg: Crypto currency usage/mining

2. Study abroad

eg. Assimilate:
7 lakh Indians go abroad every year

3. Inter-mingle with other countries citizens
eg: Salad bowl concept.

2) Lone wolf attacks
eg: Inspired by ISIS

3) Metaverse:
interaction with global citizens

4) Work abroad.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on Youth Identity:

Positive → (1) Better jobs
eg: Middle East, USA

(2) Better standard of living
eg: Migrate to canada, etc.

(3) Rights based approach
eg: LGBTQ/A+ recognition Rainbow movement.

(4) Harness best education online

eg: Oxford university online courses

(5) connect at par or even better with youth of other countries

eg: Indian engineers benefit from software outsourced by USA → BPO

Negative Impact

↳ ① Depression, anxiety →

eg: too much of rat race

② social Media - negative culture of "showoff"

③ Fall to online traps

eg: Blue whale game

④ Insecurity seeing quick progress of others

Thus globalisation has its ills and benefits. With Human development - education, health, research Indian youth can be harnessed as a demographic dividend for a 'Sarvashreshta Bharat'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

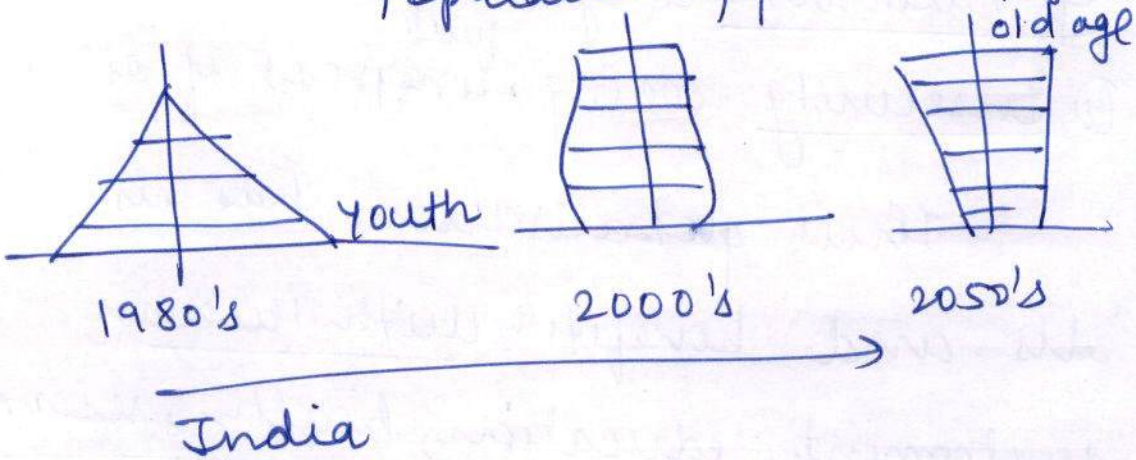
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

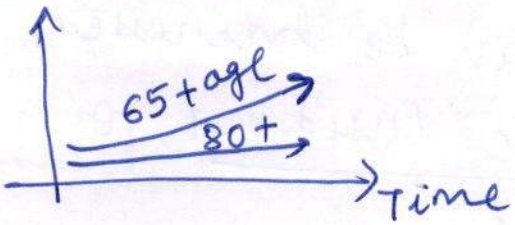
The total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 2.0 in India (UN Report), below the replacement level of 2.1. It implies that population is growing at a slower rate.

TFR and associated concerns

(1) Aeging population

Population pyramid





1) Thus more depends in an economy
eg: seen from china's population

2) Issue of palliative care
eg: Presently only 1-2% who need can access it.

3) Geriatric services not evolved.

4) Affect GDP as lesser workers, more dependents.

5) Feminisation of ageing
eg: Violence issue, burden, old-age loneliness.

② Weak social security:

Data :- only 4% insurance penetration
- only 26% Indians have social security

- weak social security will lead to → early death of vulnerables
→ Disabandenment of elderly

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ unable to harness old age demographic dividend.

Although issues persist, India presently is at a sweet spot :-

① Demographic divident to peat in 2039

eg:- New Education Policy, 2020
- PM-JAY → can improve human capital

② can prepare for future :

eg: New Policy → Non-Communicable diseases

eg: Kaushal Vikas Yojana - SKILLING.

Thus, 'Panch Pran' can be achieved in a new India at 100, via Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, HECI bill, tertiary care of Ayushman Bharat and so on.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is expected to add 300 million people to its urban areas - [United Nation Report]

Data :- 31% urbanisation level
- Top heavy - metropolisation
- Need to create tier-2, 3, 4 cities.

Why urban poor welfare needed

① Slums: issue of unhygienic living, unclean water, etc.

eg: Dharavi in Mumbai → Asia's largest slum.

② Issue of Ghettoisation :- non-assimilation of migrants → thus shanty areas.

③ Gentrification affecting poor

eg: Smart city shifting labour class to suburbs → issue of high cost of transport.

④ Social crimes: → Inequality
→ Crimes
Violence

⑤ Economy development needs robust sustainable cities

eg: SDG-11.

Ways towards welfare :-

① Scheme on lines of MGNREGA for urban areas.

eg: Rajasthan recently introduced minimum guaranteed wages in urban areas.

② Create / Develop secondary cities to absorb migrants

eg: AMRUT scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Social security for migrants

eg:- One nation- one ration

eg: PDS enabled for migrants via aadhar.

4) Reduce Inequalities → better jobs
→ better skilling

eg: PM - Kaushal Vikas.

eg: SVANIDHI.

5) Rehabilitate living spaces

eg:- Affordable rents
- AWAS Yojana.

Urban areas are major drivers of economic growth accounting for 70% GDP. A 'just, green, equitable' urbanisation will aid India towards "Sahakaar se samriddhi".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0246382

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Janhavi Shekhar.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre PUNE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Aaruja.

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is the availability of food, its access in markets and strong social structures. Russia-Ukraine war has led to fears of food insecurity.

Dimensions
- Production/Yield
- Buffer stock
- P.D.S
- storage
- supply chain resilience
- Nutrition security
  - → malnutrition
  - → obesity
  - → stunting, wasting
  - → Hidden hunger

India's status:

(1) Food Production → surplus in India

eg: - India exports Basmati rice
- India supplied wheat to Egypt amid Russia-Ukraine war.

India → 385 MT food production
→ Green Revolution ← Rice, wheat
→ Millet Revolution
→ Largest milk producer

② Buffer stock → maintained by F.C.I
↳ cold chain storage infrastruce created
↳ PDS - aadhar enabled → "One Nation - one Ration card"

③ POSHAN abhiyan → To tackle malnutrition
↳ ICDS - child care
↳ ASHA workers → disseminate information at local level / villages

④ Supply chain → deal with japan for
→ resilient supply chain
→ Diplomacy in hour of need ← USA, UAE, Australia, etc

Issues → 1) corruption
→ 2) Regional disparity
→ 3) Anaemia, Iron deficiency
→ 4) Maternal mortality.
5) climate extreme events → disrupt supply
eg. Tomato prices → ₹300/kg - 2023.

Food security can be ensured via swaminathan recommendations, Infrastructure building, Food Processing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Blockchain, ChatGPT are Artificial intelligence based, transparent technologies that can aid in agricultural modernisation in India.

How useful?

① Efficiency enhanced:

↳ Purchase of inputs streamlined over blockchain

eg: Fertiliser subsidy, power subsidy, etc

↳ Seed vendors, sellers connected

eg: Better seed replacement ratio.

↳ Marketing easier (eg) e-NAM on blockchain

② Sustainability enhanced:

↳ ChatGPT → to address farmer questions.

eg: Grievance redressal

↳ Farming knowledge dissemination

↳ Food processing, cooperatives, FPO's, marketing can become more efficient via blockchain database

eg: Plug loopholes, corruption.

↳ Farmer as direct seller → empowerment

Issues

① Data protection - Personal data regulation

② cyber crimes - hacking, Ransomware

eg: cases increased by 40-50%. -NCRB.

③ Farmer illiteracy, lack of access to digital services.

Digital Infrastructure Units

as announced by PM of India can aid modernisation of agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India-Russia, India-UAE, BRICS, etc have signed local currency trade framework to trade in own currencies instead of dollar [De-dollarisation]

Factors for de-dollarisation:

① Tightening of US Federal Reserve rates
eg: Inflation targetting led to dollar strengthening

② $ currency leaving economies → thus reduced FDI's, lack of investments.

③ Fear of Asian crisis like situation of 1999.

④ To de-link from west → to strengthen local currency
eg: In events like COVID-19.

(5) Inflation proofing, supply chain resilience, stay outside US sanctions.

eg: CAATSA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Will dollar lose Relevance soon?

1) Dollar will not lose relevance as it is the most traded currency in world

2) ₹ is not fully convertible.

3) lack of adequate alternative currency.

In future, dollar may lose relevance

↳ Rise of digital trade eg: Crypto

↳ Rise of Chinese Renminbi, Indian ₹.

↳ International organisations - BRICS, SCO may shift to local currency Trades.

A multi-lateral world with strong supply chain markets will ensure global economic growth with rise of the Asian century.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

W.T.O has flagged Indian food subsidies many times as Amber box subsidies distorting free, fair trade.

Concerns from → USA → against protectionist Trade
→ Brazil → against sugarcane FRA.
→ Australia → against no entry to Australian Dairy

Merit in Indian subsidies:

1) Supports Indias small, marginal farmers (80% of total farmers)
2) M.S.P ensures farmer remuneration
3) Keeps farmer distress at bay [eg: suicides]
4) Aid in transformation of

subsistence agriculture → commercial agriculture

eg: Horticulture share rising, more remunerative

eg: PM-SAMPADA.

5) upliftment of poor → ensures livelihood

eg: fishermen

6) Social inclusion eg. women major part of agriculture, apiculture, etc.

Challenges

↳ 1) India not join RCEP trade

2) Inward looking trade

3) May lose out on partnerships in future

Way Forward → 1) Farmer education

→ 2) Agriculture modernisation

eg: Technology based

3) Increase livestock GVA.

India has been able to reduce poverty by 50% since 2005-2015, such subsidies continue towards achievement of 'Panch Pran'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Jal Jeevan Mission of Ministry of Jal Shakti is a flagship mission to make tap connections available to all rural households.

Initiatives of government
→ ① Jal Jeevan Mission
→ ② Swach Bharat Mission
ODF+, ODF++

③ River interlinking (eg) Ken-Betwa.
④ Atal Bhujal yojana → ground water preservation
⑤ watershed management (eg) Ralegaon Siddhi, Telangana.

Issues:
① Water Availability
↳ geographically distant areas not connected (eg) Mountain settlements
↳ Urban area shortage (eg) Bengaluru.

↳ Drinking water crisis
↳ Agriculture monsoon dependent → thus deficit in El-Nino.

② Quality of water
↳ Issue of river pollution
↳ Poor water cleaning tanks
↳ STP shortage → mixing of sludge in clean water.

Intervention needed:
① UN-WASH - effective implementation
② Last mile delivery → of water and not just infrastructure
③ Resource Management (eg. Urban planning
④ De-silting plants, desalination plants (eg Israeli technology
⑤ Rainwater harvesting compulsory all over India.

SDG-6 needs to be achieved by 2030 for clean, hygeinic water and sanitation for people of a NEW INDIA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

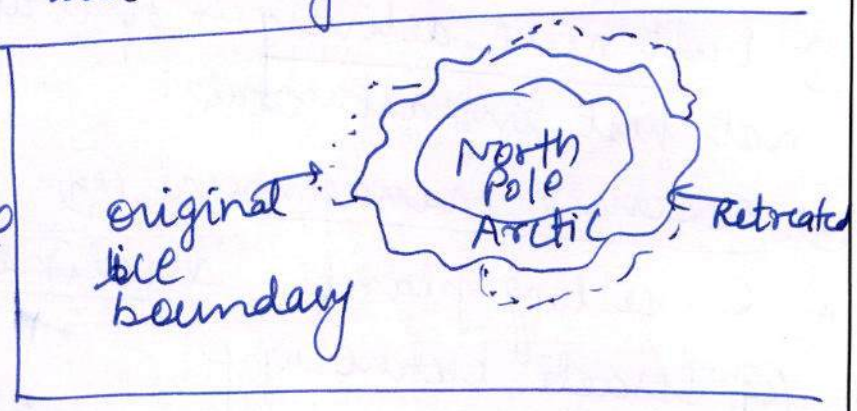
With the breakage of various ice masses in Arctic, glacial retreat is seen to be evident. (IPCC)

Causes of retreat

① Global warming (eg) Risen temperatures of 1°C all over globe.

② Marine sea temperature rise

(eg) Marine heat wave.



③ A warmer Gulf stream.

④ Ozone hole → inward UVA, UVB, UVC sunrays.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

① Rise of sea level → threat to Pacific Islands, etc

② Loss of Polar bears, seals as their ecosystem is destroyed.

③ Population of fish reducing as warmer waters

④ May affect Meridional Oceanic oscillation (deep sea current)

⑤ Threat to canada, Russia, Scandinavia
eg. water ingress in coastal cities.

Way Forward

→ Follow Sendai

→ Follow COP27 Sharm El Shiekh guidelines

→ Net-0 by 2050

→ Reduce emissions

Thus, there is a need to move towards environmental conservation protection to achieve SDG: 14 : life under water.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently space Tourism attempts were made by SPACEX, Atlantic Virginia, etc where humans travelled to Low earth orbit for a feeling of "weightlessness".

A Reality

→ with private sector participation
→ Technology advancement.
→ Quest for exploration.
(eg) gaganyaan.

Challenges:

1) space Debris issue.
2) Human safety (eg) Need adequate testing

3) safety vs commercialisation issue

eg: Rat race to space.

4) Issue of militarisation of space as the 5th frontier.

5) Human ~~hela~~ health risks → Sun exposure, Spine Issue

Measures:

① Follow space Treaty, 1967.

② Responsibility to be set on companies for space protection.

③ Balance pollution caused vs space exploration.

④ Collaborative guidelines for space usagl.

Responsible space Tourism is needed for sustainability in space. With increased R&D environment and human development can be in tandem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~The 2022 Nobel in~~

CAR-T cell therapy is shown to have cured cancer patients of their unhealthy cell growth (in the USA).

Limitations of CRISPR-Cas9

→ a gene editing tool only.

→ Cas9 = scissors → to cut the unwanted DNA, and then to insert the required genetic makeup.

→ cannot kill targetted cells.

CAR-T overcomes limitations:

① can attack cancer cells.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② T-cells part of immune system

③ Thus our immune system generates T-cells to eliminate unhealthy cells.

CAR-T therapy benefits

- cure cancer worldwide as NCD's are on Rise.
- Improve human capital
- Further lead to other breakthroughs for other genetic or NCD's.

Thus, R&D expenditure should be enhanced in ~~to~~ India too, especially in biotechnology sector.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Violent extremist organisations like ISIS, Taliban, etc are making use of modern technology to further their cause.

wrong Use of technology:

1) Artificial intelligence → to morph speeches, videos

eg. Deep Fakes → create violence, confusion.

eg Fake video led to ~~Pa~~ Palghar killings

2) Dark Web - for arms deals, black money transfer

3) Online / Internet / Social Media - to recruit individuals

eg Kerala ISIS recruits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Drones, UAV's → armed with weapons to cause airstrikes

(eg) Hamas - Israel.

Need global efforts

1) To preserve peace (UN Declaration)

2) To protect Human Rights (UNHDR)

3) Prevent violent crimes, exodus, genocide

eg: case against ~~Tamil~~ LTTE (SriLankan)

'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' can bind the global community together for a One-World-One Family via coordinated efforts of → RATS, Bilateral, UNSC, FATF

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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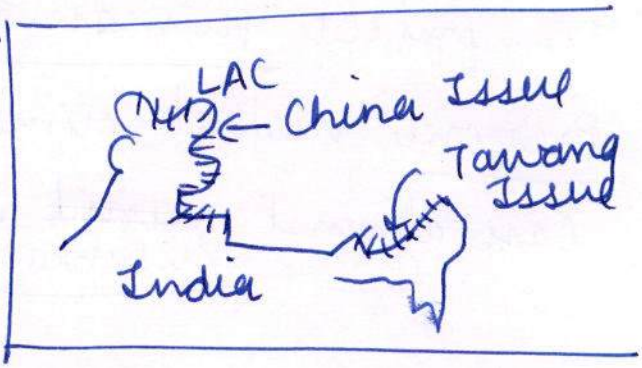
The 2020 LAC standoff in Ladakh put the focus back on border issues of India-China and role of ITBP.



current content:

1) India, China both building border infrastructure

eg. Doklam road by China

eg Railways, Roadways, Bridges

2) India's border development of villages and villagers as 1st citizens for increased surveillance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of ITBP

Protects Indo-china border
- Ladakh
- Uttarakhand
- Arunachal Pradesh.

Positives

1) Surveillance, deterrance.
2) Lean force
3) Ready for action
4) As eyes and ears of India
5) Maintain peace in local community

Issues - ① soldier health
- poor food
- poor clothing
- no heaters

eg. Public announcement done by an ITBP soldier - regarding poor food.

② Need modern arms, training
③ Better health protection needed
④ Need to be aware with digital technology, Drone, etc.

Thus ITBP plays an important role, modernisation of forces can lead to SMARTER forces.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land, irrigation are both important parts of institutional and infrastructural factors for a good agricultural productivity.

India: - Highest available arable land
- Irrigation → 90% from tubewells

Why shift from land → irrigation productivity (Need):

1) New Technologies make farming without land possible.

eg: verticle farming → use of 'nutrient water'

2) Most ground water extration rate in India. Thus need for sustainable

irrigation

eg: drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation

eg: Fertigation.

3) without irrigation productivity of land not utilised to a 100%.

[Why land productivity too important]:

1) Land as a source of nutrients

eg: Nature based solution

eg: organic farming.

2) Soil health can be maintained for higher yield.

eg: Soil health card scheme.

3) Symbiosis of biotic - abiotic factors a must for healthier crops.

4) This would prevent land degradation

eg: India plans to reclaim 24 million Ha land by 2030 [UNCCD]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges to shifting:

1) lack of technology → Access, cost

eg: Modern, advanced greenhouses

2) Funding deficit

3) small, marginal farmers rely on traditional methods

eg: NPK fertilisers hand distributed in wrong proportion 6 : 5 : 2 instead of 3 : 2 : 1.

The shift to irrigation water productivity is a new concept taking shape. With adequate government push it can aid to increase yield and 'Double farmers income'.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen is produced from renewable energy, thus causing no carbon emissions. $H_2O \rightarrow H_2 + O_2$

Present energy security in India

- 44% I/C via Renewable energy
- Coal major source of power
- steps to increase solar-hybrid models.

Role of green hydrogen:

1) can increased India's Renewable energy potential from 44% → 75%.

2) solar, wind energy have limitations green hydrogen can overcome the natural barriers

eg: No need of favourable climate.

3) Green-hydrogen deals with Denmark, Germany → to aid tech transfer to India

eg: Increased efficiency.

4) Achieve India's goal of 45% emission reduction by 2030 and net-0 by 2070.

Issues:

1) Nascent stage technology
2) Infrastructural gap
3) Need skilled technicians.
4) Energy production needs to be massively scaled up for energy security
5) coal, fossil fuel reliance still very high.

National Green Hydrogen Mission:

① A policy framework → to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

set rules and guidelines in place.

2) Green Hydrogen to be used in hybrid cars, energy production

eg: giving FAME scheme a boost.

3) supply chain managment

eg: Demand-supply overcome constraint.

4) Job creation in green energy. Thus attracting youth.

5) Improved R&D → for better technologies.

Thus the National Green Hydrogen Mission can help India achieve its 'Panchamrit' goals given at COP 26 Glasgow.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Poverty and Deprivation are a social enemy for better economic growth. Committee's like Tendulkar, defined poverty as deprivation of basic needs of food, shelter, clothing, etc to lead a normal life.

Minimum wage → Living wage

To take care of these deprivations faced by the poor to allow them to have choices and empowerment.

Benefits of living wage:

1) Factor in inflation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Meet basic needs of poor

eg: education of children, rent, etc.

3) Realistic wage based on latest data.

eg: Data based policy.

4) Human capital development

- Educated people
- Healthy people

Constraints:

1. Old census data and SECC data.

2. How to factor in vulnerability

eg: Inclusive methodology needed.

3. Different definitions of poverty line

- Alagh committee
- Tendulkar committee
- etc.

4. Huge population base → does India have resources for all? (eg: 22% below poverty line.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Solutions:

1. Schemes like MGNREGA for urban areas

eg: Rajasthan minimum urban wage Bill.

2. Local bodies devolution of funds and powers.

eg: better grassroots reach.

eg: PESA → issues of tribals taken into account.

3. Social security measures — Insurance, Formalise economy

eg: ~~ov~~ 90% economy informal.

4. Skill India, Stand up India focus.

It is important to move from

social protection → social empowerment to harness India's 'demographic dividend'.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Union Budget (A112) is a statement of expenditure, income and monetary allocation to different ministries for the given year.

Principles of Budget

Economic growth

→ Reduce Fiscal deficit

eg: goal → 4% by 2025-2026

→ Improve GDP growth rate

eg: To be 3rd largest economy in next 5 years.

welfare

1. Health: 2.1% allocation
2. Education
3. women and Child development
4. Minority Affairs
5. Defence

eg: R&D → 0.7% Budget

.., etc.

Thus Budget affects the physical and social infrastructure of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, lack of public scrutiny:

① Process → issue of lack of discussion
→ use of Guillotine motion
→ many times Parliamentary standing committees bypassed
→ Departments not referred to before formulating budget
→ public opinion not asked
eg: Middle tax-burden of tax.

② Policies → social audits miniscule level
→ delays in public hearings
eg: EIA
→ people no say in policy amendment
eg: PM-KISAN → government fixed ₹6000 sum and 3 installments

without consulting farmer organisions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positives of Budget process:

1. Drafted by finance department taking into account economic parameter eg: FDI, Remittance, etc.

2. Technicians and people's representatives both formulate it.
eg: Finance Minister and staff involved

3. CAG can scrutiny it later.

4. P.A.C Public accounts committee keeps a check.

Accountable ← Need → good governance

Need → Transparent

Citizen centric ← Need

Need → R.T.I.

Thus more transparency and accountable measures can enhance the Budget process.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's white Revolution leaded by Dr. Varghese Kurien put India as the largest producer of milk on the global map. Yet India doesn't export.

Cattle → Drought
→ Milch

Cattle types:
- Sindhi
- Gir, etc

Goat, sheep too a part of livestock

Indian cattle = 1800 litres/year

USA cattle = 3000 litres/year

PRODUCTIVITY

largest cattle population - India

Thus, concerns of productivity of cattle remain: CAUSES

1. cattle nutrition deficit

eg: lack of healthy fodder < corn, soy, etc

2. Cattle disease

eg: Foot and mouth disease

3. Natural calamities → death of cattle

eg: Floods, landslides

4. scientific technology lacking

eg: Artificial insemination only in and around urban centres

5. Farmers look at livestock as a ~~substi~~ 'subsistence'

6. small, Marginal farmers

eg: Paucity of credit, funding → Average yearly income of Household around ₹90,000 - 1 lakh. (NABARD)

Steps taken to improve productivity

1) Cattle shelters

2) Disease prevention

eg: Vaccination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Ministry of Animal husbandary, fisheries - formed.

4. Animal development Fund.

5. Kisan Vigyan Kendras, skilling of farmers.

Need/way Forward:

① Focus on quality over quantity.

eg: Need to increase livestock contribution to agriculture GDP above 4%.

② R&D in cattle health.

③ shelters in disasters

④ Milking technologies → higher efficiency

Thus livestock can play an important role in increasing Indian GDP, exports and doubling farmers income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC 6th assessment report flagged agriculture to cause 40% of methane emissions, thus fueling global warming and climate change.

Climate change led to crop failure :

1. Extreme weather events

eg: Tomatoes farming in India loses faced in 2023.

2. Wildfires in Europe, Australia, California

eg: loss of orchards, agricultural crop.

3. Rising temperature → yield reduced

4. Pest proliferation → loss of crop.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture responsible for extreme weather

1. Methane emissions → global warming

eg: From Paddy, livestock waste, etc

2. unsustainable agriculture practice → land degradation

eg: Expansion of Thar desert eastwards

3. Excessive irrigation → soil salinity
→ aquifer imbalance

eg: water shortage for crops.

4. Green Revolution → GM crops
- → Higher Fertilizers → Eutrophication
- → Pesticides → Soil Toxification
- → Irrigation → salt pans

Strategy adopted for Resilience

① climate smart agriculture →

eg: GM to adapt to high temperatures, pest resistant.

② Insurance for farmers

eg: PM-Fasal Bima Yojana

③ Farmer credit : eg PM-KISAN.

④ Technology based solutions

eg: Precision irrigation

⑤ Farmer organisations

- Skilling
- Soil Health card
- Agro-climatic zone based farming
- Organic / ZBNF
- SRI method Rice

⑥ Towards vertical farming → no soil degradation, lesser emissions.

⑦ Towards MILLETS farming.

Millet revolution in India can lead to better farmer renumeration and ecology preservation for a 'Sahar se Samriddhi' strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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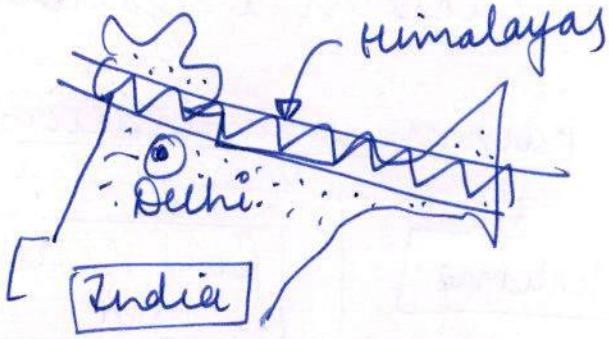
Delhi lies in Zone-4 of the earthquake prone areas, being in close vicinity of Himalayas.



[∵] = Zone 4
experience earthquake tremors.

Why Vulnerable?

① Vulnerability is susceptability to disasters.

② Poor building codes
eg: High density illegal construction at Karol Bagh.

③ High density settlements

④ No earthquake proofing.

eg: No retrofitting.

⑤ People unaware (eg) lack of mock drill training in case of earthquakes.

⑥ Administrative low attitude.

Institutional Measures

① NDMA - National Disaster management authority

SDMA - state level

DDMA - District level

under Disaster management Act, 2005.

② NDMA → creates basic framework

DDMA → implements it on ground level based on local needs

③ NDRF : National Disaster Response Force

eg: Help evacuation in disasters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ National Disaster Fund created.

eg: PM Relief fund → for unforeseen events

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gaps that exist:

① Poor vulnerability mapping

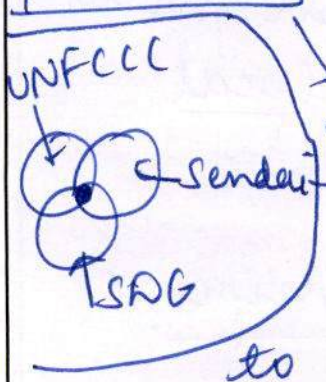
② Development is haphazard → strain ~~of~~ on ecology

eg: Big Dams → cause tremors
↓
(Koyna Dam earthquake)

③ Lack of Preparedness (eg: Trainings skipped, people too casual.

④ Lack of workforce in Disaster management institutions.

Solutions
→ Adhere to Sendai Framework
→ CDRI: Disaster Risk Reduction
→ Build back better



Thus resilience can lead to a safer and sound protection from disasters.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Various fusion reactions were tested by scientists in France and China.

Chinese Artificial sun (Tokamak) ~~to~~ is said to have successfully carried out fusion tests.

Net Energy gain

Deutrium + Tritium → He + Energy (Helium)

Fusion reaction eg.

ADVANTAGES:

1. No carbon emission
2. no radioactive waste
3. NO waste disposal problem
4. A very limited reaction, thus possibility of breakdown is very less

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Raw material easily available
eg: No Thorium, Uranium need.

(6) Easier to build fusion reactors as need of coolant, moderator eliminated.

(7) A chain reaction → thus can create uninterrupted, continuous energy flow.

Limitations:

(1) Very high temperatures needed for fusion
eg: Temperature in millions °C → as that of sun.

(2) Devastation if experiment ~~go~~ gone wrong.
eg: Plasma state achievement.

③ Skilled technicians needed to handle such sensitive plants.

④ still a nascent technology.

⑤ Strong, thick walled reactors needed to sustain excessive temperatures.

⑥ Land acquisition issues

eg: In India.

Way Forward → Nuclear Fusion a promising technology

↓ more testing needed

↓ global cooperation needed

↓ contingency plan should be formulated

Such breakthroughs can lead to sustainable living in future

SDG 11, SDG-13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently amendments to Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) were done to increase deterrance.

Menace of Money laundering in India

- Black money proliferation
- layering of black money via shell companies
- such money used for organised crimes
  eg: Terror finance, Arms deals, fuel extremists, etc.

Efficacy of PMLA, 2002:

1) comes under purview of Enforcement Directorate (ED)

2) Huge powers → deterrance created

eg: - arrest without FIR
- monitoring of Foreign exchange deals etc

3) Maintains integrity, security of India

eg: Weed out problem makers.

Issues in PMLA:

1) conviction rate of ED very low

eg: 3.3% in 2019

2) New technology making PMLA less effective

eg: Crypto trade, dark net

3) Hawala operations still operating in India.

4) systemic corruption → Black money → Money laundering

5) Use of foreign islands / countries to stack black money

eg: Cyprus.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New amendment help in:

1) cover electronic means
2) Better monitoring
3) More surveillance.

Way Forward

- Local surveillance needs to improve
- Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita, Nagrik suraksha Samhita, Bill 2023 will aid in acceptance of electronic form of evidence.
- eliminate organised crime to prevent black money
- cyber surveillance
  eg: CERT-In, cyberdome, etc.

PMLA thus plays an important role in sovereignty, security of India for India to reach its goal of a "developed country" by 2047.

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently there has been an increase in chinese submarines in the Indian ocean.

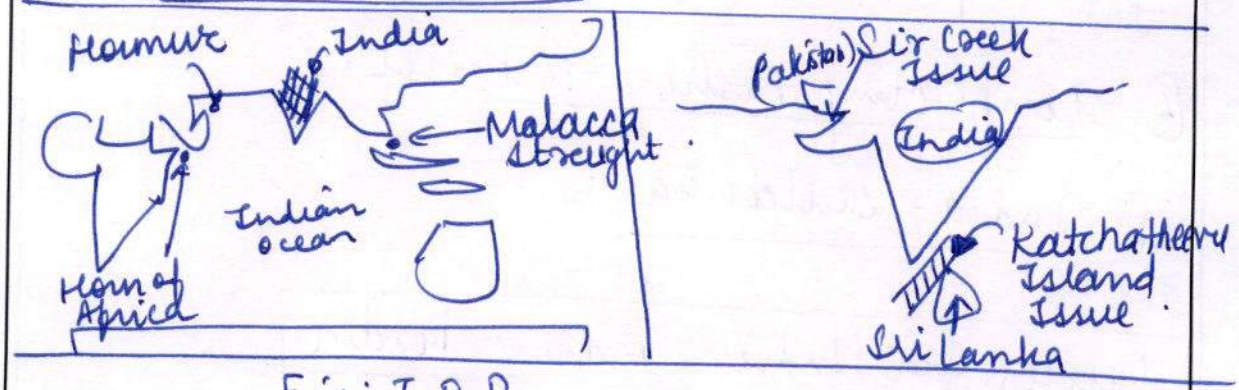

Fig: I.O.R

Threats in IOR:

① Rising chinese presence

eg: submarines, Maritime Silk Route, capture of Hambantota port economic debt-trap diplomacy

② Military base at Djibouti - China

③ Issue of Piracy → Horn of Africa, st. of Malacca, st. of Hormuz.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Threat to communication lines

eg: At choke points

eg: 30% of Trade passes through st. of Malacca.

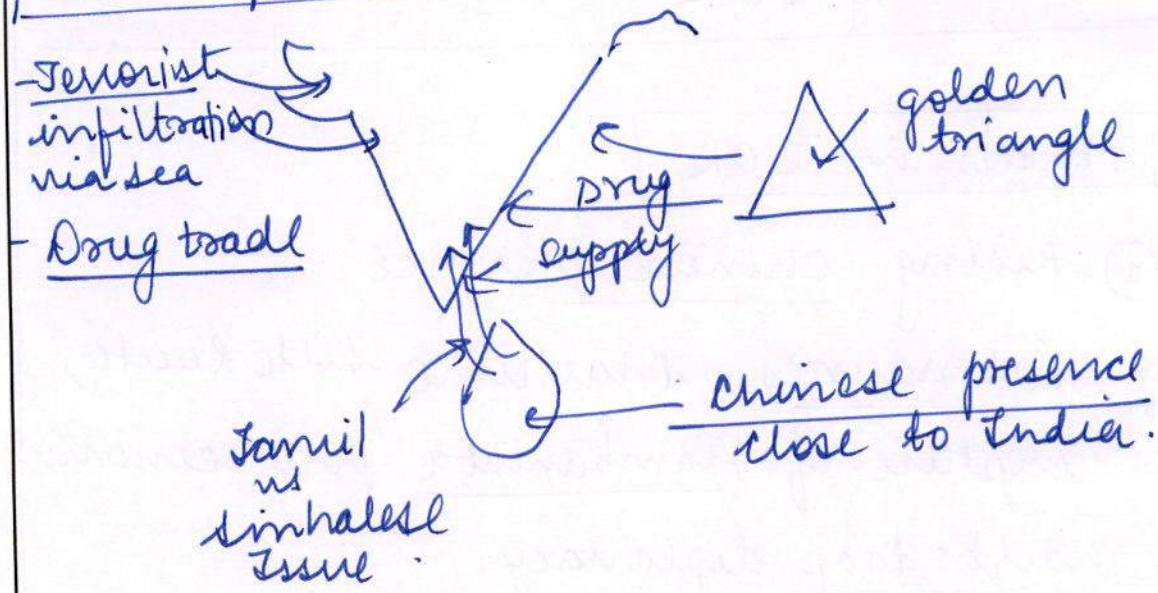
⑤ Race for mineral exploration in deep sea.

eg: Polymetallic nodules

⑥ Conflicting Fishing Interest

eg: India - Srilanka.

Issues for Indian marine border



Strategy to deal threats:-

① Maritime surveillance

eg: Navy, Coastguard patrols.

② continuation of navy deployment in strait of Hormuz → For safe trade.

③ Anti-Piracy Act, 2019 → to ensure elimination of pirace in IOR.

④ Minilaterals cooperation

eg: France — India — Australia (IOR)

eg: India — South Korea — Japan

⑤ strengthen UNCLOS → protect sovereign rights and sharing of common resources.

Thus for India to rise as a Jagat Guru and Sarvashreshta Bharat, a safe and secure IOR is must where India can be a 'NET SECURITY PROVIDER'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK